# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2850. SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1891. SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER


## Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 580,000.

LONDON:
Head Office.....40, Threadneedle Street.
West End Office.....25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

E. W. RUTTER.
Manager. [10

## Insurances.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1825.

INVESTED FUNDS .....£7,000,000 Stg.
ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 900,000 Stg.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, SHANGHAI:
R. E. WAINEWRIGHT, Esq.
AUGUSTUS WHITE, Esq.
F. H. BELL, Esq.
NEIL MACLEOD, Esq., M.D., Medical Officer.

W. T. PHIPPS, Esq., Chief Agent.

AGENCIES:
*Amoy*—Messrs. Brown & Co.
*Canton*—Messrs. Rowe & Co.
*Chefoo*—Messrs. Cornabe & Co.
*Foochow*—Messrs. Phipps, Phipps & Co.
*Hankow*—Messrs. W. Forbes Sharp & Co.
*Kobe*—Messrs. Browne & Co.
*Nagasaki*—China & Japan Trading Co., Ld.
*Newchwang*—Messrs. Bandinel & Co.
*Ningpo*—Gustav Kultzau, Esq.
*Peking*—Dr. Dudgeon, Medical Officer.
*Swatow*—Messrs. Bradley & Co.
*Tientsin*—Messrs. Wilson & Co.
*Yokohama*—Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co.

The Standard is an old and wealthy Scottish Office, well-known throughout India and the East, and has acquired a marked character for sound and liberal management.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong,
982—5 Standard Life Office.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms.

Current rates and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Offices.

GEORGE R. STEVENS & Co.,
Agents.
No. 2, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 31st March, 1891. [514

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [66

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1890. [1567

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [216

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000, EQUAL TO ..... $833,333.33
RESERVE FUND ..... $518,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE. 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1886. [1250

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.

WANTED a THIRD LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER. Salary, Forty dollars a month.

Candidates should send in their names to the Colonial Secretary, before the 27th instant, giving particulars of age and previous services, together with testimonials. A knowledge of Chinese colloquial is desirable.

Further particulars can be obtained upon application to the Acting Harbour Master.

By Command,
W. M. DEANE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 21st May, 1891. [760

## Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

*HAVE NOW UNPACKED THEIR NEW STOCK OF*

CALCUTTA PITH

SUN HATS.

STRAW HATS.

NEW "TERAI" HATS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1891. [39

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.,
*FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,*
AND
Commission Agents.

KOLA—CHOCOLATE.

SPECIALLY suitable for delicate persons, invalids, dyspeptics, brain workers, travellers, sportsmen, athletes, and in all other instances where a nourishing and sustaining food is a necessity.

SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED BY
*M. K. HARGREAVES, M.D.,*

GRANT'S SCOTCH OAT FLOUR.
A Special preparation from Finest Scotch Oats for Infants and Invalids.
SOLD IN TINS, 50 CENTS EACH.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1891. [17

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

JUST READY.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

BY

JOHN FOREMAN, F.R.G.S.

BEING a Historical, Geographical, Ethnographical, Commercial and Social Sketch of the Philippine Archipelago and its Political Dependencies.

The latest Standard Work on the Philippine Islands. 500 pages demy octavo, in Cloth, with Map of the Archipelago and frontispice.

PRICE.....$5.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1891. [7

ROBERT LANG & CO.,
TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.
*OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL.*

OUR Stock of Seasonable Goods is now complete in all the newest MATERIALS, comprising a large variety of DRESS SUITING from $30 upwards. TWEEDS for SUITS, ULSTERS and INVERNESS CAPES, CORDS and ELASTICS for RIDING and SHOOTING BREECHES and LEGGINGS.

EVENING DRESS SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, GLOVES, SILK, LISLE THREAD and CASHMERE, SOCKS, PATENT LEATHER PUMPS and SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

ROBERT LANG & Co.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1891 [136

W. POWELL & CO.

*HAVE JUST RECEIVED*

A SPECIAL SHIPMENT
OF
LADIES' SUMMER DRESS MATERIALS
IN
PRINTS, MUSLINS, ZEPYHRS, &c., &c.

W. POWELL & CO.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1891 [6

W. BREWER

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

FROM June 1st, W. BREWER commences a CIRCULATING LIBRARY from which Residents can obtain almost any Modern Work on payment of a yearly or half yearly subscription as follows:—

For 1 Book at a time.....$12 a year.
For 1 Book at a time.....$ 7½ year.
For 2 Books at a time .....$18 a year.
For 2 Books at a time .....$10½ year.

*Subscriptions payable in advance.*

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.
Hongkong, 13th May. 1891 [159

CANADIAN CLUB WHISKY.

ESTD. 1858.

BULLOCH, LADE & Co.'s

SUPERIOR SCOTCH WHISKIES.

JAMESON'S & POWER'S IRISH WHISKIES.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,
WINE-AND-SPIRIT-MERCHANTS,
*Hongkong—18, Queen's Road.* [16

G. FALCONER & CO.,
WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
CHARTS and BOOKS.
No. 28, Queen's Road Central for2

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE, SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY.
Hongkong 24th June 1881. [955

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, and OPTICIANS.
CHARTS and BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlinder and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.
No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [919

## Intimations.

"CAMPHYLENE"

A NEW DISINFECTANT, GERMICIDE, INSECTICIDE, AND ANTIMICROBE.

A powerful and effective Non-poisonous and Non-corrosive Disinfectant for use in Sick Rooms, for fumigating Clothing, Bed Linen, &c. and for general use as an agreeable indoor Disinfectant for Closets, Lavatories, Sinks, &c.

It has a pleasant smell, and is similar to Camphor as regards its property of evaporation. The warmer the weather or climate the more effective is its action.

Prevents Moth in Clothes, Furs, Carpets, &c. Drives away Flies, Mosquitoes, and other Insects.

Camphylene to suit its Various Uses is Manufactured in several forms, viz.:—Balls, Solid Blocks, and Powder.

The Balls and Solid Blocks are Sold in Tins at 50 Cents, $1, $1.50 and $2 each. The Powder in Tins at 50 Cents, $1 and $1.50 each. The largest sizes are the cheapest in proportion.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

Sole Agents for

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND MANILA.

*BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS.*

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY, SHANGHAI, 24, Nankin Road.

BOTICA INGLEZA, MANILA, 14, Escolta.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON, Canal Road.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHOW.

THE DISPENSARY, HANKOW.

THE DISPENSARY, TIENTSIN.

LONDON OFFICE, 8, Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, 27th April, 1891. [632

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

HONGKONG DERBY, 1892.

THE WEIGHTS for the above RACE will be weight for inches, not 10st. 10lb. as heretofore.

E. H. GORE-BOOTH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1891. [443

## Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship

"THALES,"

Captain Hunter, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 24th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1891. [753

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAIYUAN,"

R. Nelson, Commander, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First Class Saloon and Cabins are situated forward of the Engines. Second Class Passengers are Berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1891. [744

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FOR HONOLULU.

THE Company's undermentioned Steamships will leave YOKOHAMA for HONOLULU direct, as under:—

"YAMASHIRO MARU"... 1st June.
"MIIKE MARU".....27th June.

Through Bills of Lading will be granted from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th May, 1891. [681

## Shipping.

STEAMERS.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ANCONA,"

Captain W. D. Mudie, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1891. [3

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Bark

"ST. JAMES,"

Burnham, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1891. [470

## Mails.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

*N.B.*—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "THAMES," Capt. W. A. Seaton, R.N.R., with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON, VIA BOMBAY and SUEZ CANAL on THURSDAY, the 28th May, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route via Colombo.

Tea will be sent either via Bombay or Colombo, according to arrangement.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 21st May, 1891 [2

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1891.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Empress of Japan* | Tuesday... | June 2nd. |
| *Empress of India..* | Tuesday... | June 30th. |
| *Empress of China.* | Tuesday... | July 28th. |

THE Steamship

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN,"

Captain G. A. Lee, R.N.R., sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 2nd June, with Her Majesty's Mails, will proceed to VANCOUVER, *via* SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, Inland Sea, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| To Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimault, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., San Francisco | $225.00 |
| To Banff, Calgarry | $255.00 |
| To Winnipeg | $275.00 |
| To Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth | $285.00 |
| To Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Milwaukee | $295.00 |
| To Detroit, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Hamilton, London, (Ont.), Toronto, Niagara Falls | $305.00 |
| To Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, New York, Albany, Troy, Rochester, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Washington, Boston, Portland (Maine), Halifax, St. John. | $310.00 |
| To Liverpool and London | $325.00 |
| To Paris and Bremen | $335.00 |
| To Havre and Hamburg | $335.00 |

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

Return Tickets.—First and second class only.—Prepaid return tickets to Pacific Coast Points, and to Eastern and Interior Points of Canada and U.S.A. will be granted, available for:—
12 months at 25 per cent. off Return Fare.
4 " " 50 per cent. " "
*(Time is reckoned from the date of issue to date of re-embarkation at Vancouver.)*

Passengers to Pacific Coast Points and to Interior and Eastern Points of Canada and U.S.A. not holding prepaid return tickets, but who re-embark at Vancouver within 12 months from date of issue of original ticket, will be allowed 10 per cent. off the return fare.

Prepaid return tickets to Liverpool and London will be issued available for 12 months at $650 or for 4 months $575.

CARGO.—Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of D. E. BROWN, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Vancouver, B. C.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th May, 1891. [14

## Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"GAELIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 30th May, at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| To San Francisco: | $225.00 |
| To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months | 393.75 |
| To Liverpool | 325.00 |
| To London | 332.00 |

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1891. [2

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

*N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in* RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 7th day of June, 1891, at 11 A.M., the Company's Steamship "STUTTGART," Captain v Schuckmann, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on Board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 6th June. (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1891. [4

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CHINA"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *viâ* YOKOHAMA on THURSDAY, the 11th June, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, viâ Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| To San Francisco | $225.00 |
| To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months | 393.75 |
| To Liverpool | 325.00 |
| To London | 332.00 |

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, o be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1891. [3

# Intimations.

## DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.

CHEMISTS AND AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

A REFRESHING WHOLESOME DRINK.

## DAKIN'S LEMON SQUASH.

A VERITABLE LEMON SQUASH AERATED, COOLING, THIRST QUENCHING.

PER DOZEN 50 CENTS.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1891. [37

BY APPOINTMENT.

## A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)

HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old lauded Brands, all of which are of excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best growths at moderate prices.

☞ In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

PORTS. *(For Invalids and general use.)*

| | | Per dozen Case. | Per Bot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule | $10 | $1.00 |
| B | Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsule | 12 | 1.10 |
| C | Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule | 14 | 1.25 |
| D | Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule *(Old Bottled)* | 18 | 1.50 |

SHERRIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule | 6 | 0.60 |
| B | Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule | 7.50 | 0.75 |
| C | Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule | 10 | 1.00 |
| CC | Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule | 10 | 1.00 |
| D | Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old wine, White Seal Capsule | | |
| E | Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule *(Old Bottled)* | 14 | 1.50 |

| | | Per Case. 1 doz. Quarts. | Per Case. 2 doz. Pints. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CLARETS. | | | |
| A | Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule | $4 | $4.50 |
| B | St. Estephe, Red Capsule | 4.50 | 5.00 |
| C | St. Julien | 7 | 7.50 |
| D | La Rose | 11 | 12.00 |

| | | Per doz. Case. | Per Bot. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BRANDY. | | | |
| A | Hennessey's Old Pale, Red Capsule | $12 | $1.10 |
| B | Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule | 14 | 1.25 |
| C | Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule | 18 | 1.50 |
| D | Hennessey's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872 Vintage, Red Capsule | 24 | 2.00 |
| SCOTCH WHISKY. | | | |
| A | Thorne's Blend, White Capsule | 8 | 0.75 |
| B | Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark | 8 | 0.75 |
| C | Watson's Abelour-Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark | 8 | 0.75 |
| D | Watson's H K D Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule | 10 | 1.00 |
| E | Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule | 12 | 1.10 |
| IRISH WHISKY. | | | |
| A | John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule | 8 | 0.75 |
| B | John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule | 10 | 1.00 |
| C | John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule | 12 | 1.10 |
| | GENUINE BOURBON WHISKY, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name. | 10 | 1.00 |
| GIN. | | | |
| A | Fine Old Tom, White Capsule | 4.50 | 0.40 |
| B | Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule | 4.50 | 0.40 |
| C | Fine A. V. H. Geneva | 5.25 | 0.50 |
| RUM. | | | |
| | Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule | 12 | 1.00 |
| | Good Leeward Island | $1.50 per Gallon. | |

LIQUEURS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Benedictine | Maraschino |
| Curaçoa | Herring's Cherry Cordial |
| Chartreuse | Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, &c. |

5]


## *TO SUBSCRIBERS.*

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.


# The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1891.


THE *Straits Times* publishes a glowing account of recent researches and results *re* Punjoms. If the Manager is to be believed—and we don't know any reason why he shouldn't be—the holders of Punjom shares will be millionaires before the end of the year. But we don't intend to advertise, free, gratis, all for nothing, what other trades-people have to pay heavily for. The *Daily Press* and *China Mail*, alleged hot-beds of share speculation, may do this sort of thing for self-interest; but we respectfully decline to publish any business notices unless they are paid for as advertisements. There has been some talk lately in certain select circles of "boycotting" the *Hongkong Telegraph*, the lead in this direction having been taken by the sapient Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank There is nothing like plain-speaking—that has been our policy for about ten years and it is too late now to "rat"—and as the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank have thought fit to proclaim themselves first-class partisans, preferring the gratification of their own personal prejudices to the interests of the Bank and its shareholders, utilising the money of the shareholders for the gratification of personal likes and dislikes, we accept the gage of battle that has been thrown down—on behalf of Mr. H. L. DALRYMPLE's reputation we presume, and give them fair notice that we will do our best to irradiate the light of truth and reason on what appears to us to be the biggest muddle that this very much mixed-up commercial Pandemonium of the Far East has yet known. The Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank want truth, fair-play, justice—and, so far as the *Hongkong Telegraph* is concerned, *guerre à l'outrance*. They will have all these, and a deal more. If a half-ruined and generally "bust-up" community will not support us, (we haven't asked them) we shall, as we have done before, fight the battle alone; but this time we shall fight in armour proof. Those handsomely remunerated members of the Court of Directors who do less than nothing in the Bank's interests, and whose commercial reputations fall short of that high standard of morality fixed for CÆSAR's wife, will be wise to take time by the forelock and work up, with legal assistance if possible, a defence to meet the allegations that are certain to be brought against their management of the Bank's affairs at the next meeting of shareholders. We wish to fight fair, and it will certainly not be our fault if any other course is pursued. The Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank have, in our opinion, betrayed the trust reposed in them by the shareholders, by sacrificing interests that they are handsomely paid to protect, for the gratification of personal and private malice, in a contemptible fashion which has become the bye-word and scorn of the colony. LOT couldn't find five decent men in Sodom and Gomorrah. How many honest and honorable men could that venerable saint find in the present Court of Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation?

This is only a preliminary skirmish; seeing the ruin that has been brought on this colony by the scandalous "bulling" of Bank shares—which could not possibly have been carried through without inspired information and assistance—we mean to investigate this disgraceful scandal to its source, and as we are not afraid of being turned into a pillar of salt, nor of being "boycotted" by any combination of swindling conspirators, the readers of this journal can rely on having shortly placed before them, in all its nakedness, the true position of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—and its Directors.

# TELEGRAMS.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

LONDON, May 15th.

The London *Times* announces that the Portuguese Government have virtually accepted the proposals made by the Marquis of Salisbury; by these terms Great Britain will concede to Portugal fifty thousand square miles of territory north of the Zambesi and in return will receive the greater part of Manicaland.

## SCOTCH HONOURS TO SALISBURY.

May 21st.

The Marquis of Salisbury has been presented with the freedom of the City of Glasgow.

[Also Queen Anne is defunct.]

# LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THERE will be no publication of *The Hongkong Telegraph* on Monday next, the 25th instant, having been set aside as a Government holiday in honor of the anniversary of the Queen's birthday.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme at the Barrack Square, this evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | "Precious" | Dewey. |
| Lancers | "Verdity" | D'Egville. |
| Valse | "Ever and Ever More" | Coote. |
| Polka | "Tout a la Joie" | Fahrbach. |
| Quadrille | "Roundabout" | Williams. |
| Galop | "Ulaan" | Hartel. |

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Thibet* left Bombay for this port at 2 p.m. yesterday.

A FOOLISH correspondent wants to know what we think of the Colonial Treasurer of Hongkong, Mr. Mitchell-Innes. Judgment reserved.

THE Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. informs us that the Company's steamer *Thames* left Shanghai for this port at noon to-day.

THE opening of the Mount Austin Hotel, as will be seen from a notice in our advertising columns, has been unavoidably postponed until June 1 st.

THE Water Fiend writes to say that, after the slight showers of the past few day, a water famine this summer is a most remote contingency. Thanks!

REPORTER—The office is cold this morning. Editor—Yes; I wish a poet would come in. Reporter—Why? Editor—So that we could fire him out.

THE Post Office will be closed on Monday next, except from 7 to 9 a.m. The night-box will be left open for posting purposes. There will be no Peak or Kowloon delivery.

IT is announced in London papers that the representatives of Messrs. Russell and Co., of China, have retired from the Board and from the Committees of the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits (Limited).

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—The Mission steam-launch *Day Spring* will call alongside vessels hoisting code pennant C between 9 and 10.30 a.m. on Sunday to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning about 12.30.

THE Canadian-Pacific steamer *Empress of Japan* arrived in harbour this morning. She is a *fac-simile* of the *Empress of India*, which means that she is one of the grandest specimens of naval architecture afloat. A full list of passengers will be found in another column.

PRIVATE STURROCK, A. & S. Highlanders, was fined $3 for being drunk and resisting the Police, and $3 for damages done to a chair, or fourteen days' square tack, by Mr. Wise at the Police Court this morning. The thoughts of the Queen's Birthday were too much for the patriotic Highlanman.

THE census which was taken in Hungary at the end of December last, shows the number of inhabitants in that country to be 17,449,705, which means an increase in population of 10 per cent. within the past ten years. As the population of Austria, according to the last census, is 23,885,261, the total population of the Austro-Hungarian empire, therefore, amounts to 41,784,966.

IN acknowledgment of the success of their exploring expedition from Siberia to Tonquin by way of Thibet, the Paris Geographical Society has awarded its principal gold medal to M. Bonvalot, Prince Henri d'Orléans, and Père de Decken. M. Bonvalot is to make another expedition through Asia from the Volga to Tonquin under the patronage of the Russian Government.

CHIEF JUSTICE O'MALLEY of the Straits Settlements has been distinguishing himself at the recent Penang Assizes. First of all he discarded his scarlet robes in favor of black; then he formulated a new oath for pagan witnesses, and finally he raked together a jury who found a prisoner guilty before hearing the defence. But then that isn't anything new with juries in this part of the world.

REFERRING to the failure of Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee of Bombay, with liabilities estimated at fully £300,000, a London contemporary says the Agra Bank is involved to the extent of £70,000 or £80,000, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India to the extent of from £50,000 to £60,000 each, the National Bank of India £45,000, and the Chartered Bank of India £10,000. How much the assets will realise is at present unknown.

MR. LABOUCHERE, referring to the Military Contribution question, especially as regards Singapore, says—"There is little or no local trade requiring protection, and the local military expenditure is practically all due to the importance of the place as a coaling station, and for other Imperial purposes. I am heartily sorry for the colonists; but if, as appears to be the case, it is the high-Tory doctrine that a colony must pay for the privilege of belonging to the British Empire, that is a doctrine which I should think will speedily work its own cure." These remarks apply with equal force to Hongkong.

THE *Pinang Gazette* states that on the 4th instant, as an armed patrol, consisting of twenty-one Dutch soldiers, was marching from the fort at Edie to the Kwala, a distance of only some hundred yards, a single Achinese boldly attacked one of the men, whom he cut down and killed. The suddenness of the attack seems to have dismayed the soldiers, but it was for a moment only, for the next second twenty bullets penetrated the body of the bold Achinese, the soldier's death being thus speedily avenged. It is also reported that at present it is not safe to land at Edie, still less to go up the river, as the place seems to be full of hostile Achinese.

AT the Police Court this morning two European seamen, named R. Fitzgerald and W. Lawrence, residing in the Sailors' Home, were charged before Mr. Wise, with assaulting Mr. P. J. Hodges, late lieutenant, H.M.S. *Hyacinth*, and robbing him of his watch, chain, and other articles, in all to the value of £50, at a late hour last night. The complainant said the two men accosted him near the Sailors' Home and asked him to stand them a drink, and upon refusing to do so, they struck him on the back of the neck, knocked him down and robbed him. He called for the Police and the first defendant was arrested running away. He afterwards went to No. 7 Police Station, and the second defendant was brought in and when searched, a leather cigar-case, the property of complainant, was found in his possession. The Police gave evidence of arrest, and the case was remanded till Wednesday, with the view to recovering the missing property. The defendants denied the charge, and his Worship ordered them to be detained in separate cells.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Company's second new Royal mail steamship, the *Empress of Japan*, which arrived to-day, left Liverpool on the 11th ultimo, with 130 first-class saloon passengers. Her dates are as follow:—Gibraltar on the 12th ultimo, Naples on the 20th, Suez on the 27th, Colombo on the 10th instant, Penang on the 15th, Singapore on the 18th, and arrived at Hongkong on the 23rd, *en route* for Vancouver. A long stay was made at each port of call to enable the passengers to see all places of interest. From the time of leaving Liverpool she experienced exceptionally fine weather and smooth seas throughout the passage, thus making the cruise a most agreeable and interesting one. It is scarcely necessary to give details and particulars of the steamer herself, as she is similar in every respect to her sister ship the *Empress of India*, of which a description was published only a short time ago. We may add that the *Empress of Japan* has proved herself a perfect success so far as speed and sea going qualities are concerned.

A NAVAL mobilization in which the *Tweed*, *Esk*, and *Wivern*, the gunboats in reserve, and many other modern floating batteries will take part, is to take place on Tuesday.

MESSRS. Butterfield & Swire inform us that the Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Palinurus*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port to-day, and is due on the 29th inst.

SAYS the *L. & C. Express* of April 24th:—"We understand that arrangements are now being made to bring out a company in London to work the three tobacco estates in North Borneo, which were recently purchased from the original companies in Hongkong, and which are now liquidated. The affairs, we are glad to know, are in strong hands.

THE share-brokers and dead-brokers of the colony are "down" on the Hon. J. J. Keswick; their vituperations against the author of the new *Share Dealing Ordinance*, if he only could hear them, would make the hair of the Autocrat of East Point stand on end. But we don't quite see it; Mr. Keswick is entitled to a fair show, and we mean to give him it.

IN the House of Commons on the 20th ult., in answer to Mr. Hugh Elliot, Mr. W. H. Smith said: I am aware that there are conflicting statements as to the effects produced upon health by the consumption of opium in China and elsewhere, but I do not think that the appointment of a Select Committee would enable the House to judge of the accuracy or otherwise of the statements, as the committee would not be able to examine Chinese witnesses, and evidence from those who have merely passed through the fringe of that country would not be of very great value.

THE trade in female children in this colony still proceeds apace, another case being investigated and proved at the Magistracy this morning before Mr. A. G. Wise. Two Chinamen were charged with stealing a child on the 12th inst. and with having disposed of her to a farmer at Kowloon. This man it would seem held the child hoping that a reward would be offered for her recovery, and did eventually deliver her up for the consideration of fifteen shekels of silver. The two prisoners were each awarded the well-merited sentence of six months' imprisonment, but the receiver of the stolen property was not prosecuted.

UNDER the Dakota statutes a man who robs a stage can be sent to prison for life. If he attacks, but fails to get any plunder, he can be sentenced for half a life-time. In a case where a judge figured that fifteen years was half a life, the Supreme Court has upset the sentence, holding that nineteen years seven months and four days is the correct term. In Hongkong Chief Justice Sir John Smale, if we remember rightly, held in Lee Lum Kwai's case that thirty-three-years' was "a lifer," and that notorious culprit was treated to a term supposed to represent three lives. In England twenty-years' is recognised as the ordinary life sentence.

SEVERAL correspondents having sought our valuable opinion as to the effect of the recent thunderstorms on the electric lighting in Hongkong, a *Telegraph* representative called on Mr. Wickham, the manager of the Electric Lighting Company, to-day. Mr. Wickham said that the meteorological conditions here were so different from those at home that they had to experiment a good deal at first, and learn by practical experience how to prevent the lightning from affecting the lamps. Their arrangements had been quite successful except in one or two recent cases, when an unusually strong flash from the clouds would leap across the lightning resister, and draw the current from the dynamos after it, so putting the lamps out, but only for a few minutes. Even that, he expected, would be obviated now. With respect to the occasional variation in the brilliance of light from the street lamps Mr. Wickham explained that each lamp was fitted with two carbon pencils, the ends of which were about one-eighth of an inch a part. The electric glow was emitted between these points, which burnt away at the rate of a little over an inch per hour. Sometime a mush-room-shaped cap formed on the top of the lower pencil, through the somewhat complicated mechanism not working with the usual exactitude, and the light got choked. The deposit usually burnt away in a few moments, however, leaving the light as bright as before. The lamps, he added, were cleaned and refitted with carbons daily. Eleven more 1200-candle lamps had been ordered by the Government for the western district, bringing the total number up to 75. Several leading firms had ordered their offices to be fitted up throughout with the light, and a prominent Chinese compradore had also given it a trial in his private house, which example, in all probability, other wealthy natives would follow. Kowloon could not be supplied from this side, owing to the difficulty of permanently insulating the cable across the Harbour, but connection with houses at the Peak was quite feasible. Since the Club had been lighted all customers could keep their lamps going day and night.

MR. GOSCHEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in introducing his Budget in the House of Commons on the 23rd ulto., said:—We have contributions in aid of our expenditure, but to a very slight extent indeed, from our Colonial fellow-subjects. We have had to consider—it has been the bounden duty of the Executive Government to consider—whether, looking to the immensely increased cost of armaments, looking to the increased requirements of the service, looking to total which the British taxpayer is bound to pay, it may be right to call for some increase of those Colonial contributions which have been made in the past. We have examined this matter in no inequitable spirit. We have looked to see what advantages our Colonial fellow-subjects, for instance, at the Straits, in the Mauritius, in Singapore, in Hongkong, have derived; we have looked to see whether their revenues have not increased, as our revenues have increased, under the protection of the English flag. We have looked to see whether their contributions bore any appreciable proportion to their revenues; whether they paid indeed anything like the sum which some of the poorest of the smallest States contribute to their defence. We have looked to their population, we have looked to their revenues, we have looked to the trade of our various colonies, and we have thought it our duty to see whether those contributions should not be revised. I have thought it right to make this public allusion to the question, because it is one upon which some attention may be bestowed. I would wish to assure those who trade under the British flag elsewhere that we do not desire to approach them in any niggardly spirit, but we do think that they should—as some of the larger colonies have already done—begin to feel that they should also take some increased share in bearing the immense burdens of the Empire to which they belong. Some of the greater colonies, I own, have come forward well. Australia has done much in this direction. Some of the colonies pay their own troops, but I think that even the smaller colonies should feel that they, too, have some duties upon them in connection with the cost of empire. If we ask for increased contributions from our colonies, that is a policy of equal importance, to all parts of the House, and for all sides of politics to endorse; it is not a policy which we should wish to force on the Executive Government of the day.

## *SUPREME COURT.*

### IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

*(Before Sir James Russell, Chief Justice.)*

MAY 22nd.

DISTRIBUTION OF HONOURS.

Five prisoners convicted at the May Sessions were brought up this morning to receive the reward of their exploits.

The Shai Wan pirates, Tan A Lai and Wang Sam, on being informed that they had been convicted by a majority of five to two, protested that the charge was a shameful fabrication by malicious traducers got up to effect the ruin of honest and worthy citizens. His Lordship said it was proved conclusively that they had committed a very bold piracy, attacking a vessel in the harbour, within sight of the shore; less than 100 yards from the Colony a vessel was held for two days, and it very luckily happened that no actual violence was used. All the moveable property was carried away and disposed of, and apparently the object in keeping the ship so long was to get clear away with the goods and money before an alarm was raised. Piracies of this kind must be put down with a strong hand. The sentence was five years penal servitude each.

THE COSMOPOLITAN DOCK AFFRAY.

To Sin, the compradore of the Cosmopolitan Dock, was next in the procession. His Lordship said he was very sorry to see a man of such standing and good character get himself into this position. The jury found him guilty of unlawfully and maliciously wounding, but not of the more serious crime of feloniously wounding with intent; and they added a rider recommending the prisoner to mercy on account of the great provocation he had received. This the Chief Justice fully endorsed. A band of engineers and fitters came over in consequence of some previous dispute, intent on mischief, and he was inclined to think prisoner took arms only after seeing his friend Yu Chang mortally stabbed. Then he lost his head completely, and slashed and cut at everybody in his way. He seemed to be ordinarily a quiet and peaceable man, but he must know that it was wrong to take up arms and run after his assailants. The case would be met by a sentence of six months' hard labour.

*(Before Mr. E. J. Ackroyd, Acting Puisne Judge).*

Chang Tye, convicted of robbery from the person with violence, and bearing arms, made a touching appeal for mercy. The Judge gently broke it to him that he was liable to a life stretch. He would, however, respond to prisoner's appeal by deporting him from the island, after having served her gracious Majesty diligently for a year, and sampled corporal punishment in two doses of 25 touches each.

THE CHAIN GANG ESCAPE.

Shing A Ping repeated his confession of having escaped from the Chain-gang at Kennedy-town. The Judge hardened his heart, and sent him back to complete his original engagement at shot-lifting, then to continue it for a further three years for nearly murdering the guard; and finally, for the escape, one year, concurrently.

The Court then adjourned.

## *CORRESPONDENCE.*

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column).

### MUSTERING SCOTTISH CLANSMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—Through the medium of your columns and with your kind permission I beg leave to address a few words to the lads from the Land o' the Thistle, as follows:—

Scotland! thy honours long have stood,
Though rudely cropt, though rolled in blood,
Yet, bathed in warm and purple dew,
More glorious o'er the ruin grew.
Long flourish thy paternal line;
Arabia's lineage stoops to thine.

There is much that is thrilling in the history, galling in the traditions, and impressive in the poetry of the Scottish clans, that without further delay should be rescued from the tomb of oblivion to which it has been practically consigned for many years past. If these traditions are not soon recovered they will be utterly lost to posterity, and Scotland will, ere many years pass by, be Scotch in little else but name. There is a plenitude of sentiment in the "rank and file" of the rising generation, but I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that the link that binds the present to the past in Scotland and amongst Scotchmen in all parts of the world is fast crumbling to earth. Venerable chieftains are fast departing hence, carrying along with them much of the traditions of their country that circumstances cause to be but inadequately transmitted, as of old, to the care of their sons—the latter, in most cases, being in various parts of the wide, wide world. This being so, it is with interest that I read in a home paper of vigorous efforts being put forth to form Clan Associations which have for their object the unification of the members of clans under the leadership, as President, of the hereditary chief of their respective clans. Already the Gordons, of Aberdeenshire, Camerons, Macleans, Macdonalds, McArthurs, Robertsons, Grants, and Campbells have formed themselves into powerful Associations and have enrolled members in various parts of the globe, all of whom pay a nominal annual contribution to the Clan Fund.

In this connection it is interesting to note that Mr. D. Chisholm, of Edinburgh, and Captain Chisholm, of Glassburn, are making vigorous efforts to gather in their clansmen and form an association, and that their example has stimulated many others to do likewise.

There are, it is well known, very large numbers of Scotchmen in the Far East. They came hither while yet the spirit of clanship was but in name alone realised, which left many of them in possession of little more than the colour of their tartan, and, indeed, many without even that relic of a glorious past. I, therefore, write this in the hope of stirring up in the hearts of my countrymen, many of whom are successful pioneers of British enterprise, some of that feeling which of old did so much to make the noble traditions of our clans the pride the nation, and the object of wonder to our English and Irish neighbours.

If our traditions are worthy of rescue, if the social history of our people is worthy of being snatched from the very brink of irretrievable oblivion, let none of us fail to do what little may lie in our power to aid our clansmen at home in their patriotic efforts to gather together the records of the past and to reunite our people under the banner, the crest and motto which have been left to us by our forefathers. The way to aid in this great work is simple enough. All that is requisite is for Scotchmen to write to the Hon. Secretary of their Clan Association, or to the best known member of their clan at home, without delay.

Thanking you in anticipation for according space to this warning note, this echo from the heather-clad hills of the noble ancestors of our race,

I am, Sir,
Yours very truly,
THISTLE.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1891.

## *THE POTTER-BELLEW FAREWELL.*

The "Farewell to Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew" at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, last night was not a success. For once the "distinguished amateurs"—oh, ye gods and little fishes!—failed to draw the very much over-done play-goers of the colony. There were about fifty curious inquirers present, and the quality of the entertainment was about equal to the numerical strength of the audience. It is quite time that the self-sufficient asses who flock on the stage at the slightest provocation thoroughly understood what they owe, not only to art, but to the long-suffering public who pay two dollars to listen to lugubrious attempts in making night hideous by turning classical music into a travesty. Last night's show was not sufficiently advertised; but that was not the fault of anybody in particular, as the arrival of the English mail from the South was uncertain, and rather than not play at all, Mrs Potter was anxious to renew her acquaintance with the Hongkong community. It almost breaks our artistic heart to have to confess that last night's show was about the feeblest it has been our lot to listen to during a lengthy and not altogether uneventful sojourn in this Paradise of the gorgeous East. The "distinguished amateurs" were,—well, they would have been better employed elsewhere. Dr. Eames, R.N., was announced to sing Sullivan's "Bedouin's love song"; the Doctor was evidently 'not at home,' as a substitute appeared who, in true tap-room style, favoured the audience with a nautical ditty that had some relation to "Bristol town, ho! my lads!" etc., etc., but which was very much out of place in the City Hall at a professional entertainment, especially as the singer, of whose identity we are in blessed ignorance, has a voice that might suit for vending cat's meat but is hardly adapted for concert-room music. The same gentleman, later on in the evening, obliged once more; it was another nautical abortion, and we inwardly prayed that the sinner had been on the sands at Kowloon city the other week when the extinguishing process was in full force. Mr. ——, we don't know your name—but the next time you want to warble in public, please go down to the Sailor's Home. Mr. E. W. Maitland, one of our local tenor "mashers," tried to throw out from his chest Stephen Adams' popular ballad "Mona." He would have been well advised had he left "Mona" in solitude; his voice is fair, his enunciation is faulty, but his method is outside criticism. Mr. R. H. Smythe, A. M. S., didn't show up, and apart from the unwritten law which says that every gentleman must keep his word once pledged, we think he exercised a wise discretion. Mr. D. Macdonald, who sang a new and original dirge entitled "The Village Blacksmith," possesses a remarkably rich and sweet baritone voice, but he hasn't the remotest notion of how to utilise his vocal powers before an audience; and we can only recommend, in addition to a set classical smile on features that want a lot of illumination, a new set of legs and arms. But please, Mr. Macdonald, the next time you "fret your weary hour," electrify your audience with something more attractive than the dull-as-ditch-water twaddle you thought good enough last night. We are bound to say a good word for Mr. C. J. Holliday's attempt to render Arditi's "Let me love thee." That gentleman tried very hard to do justice to the music, and although his success was only partial, he certainly exhibited dramatic instincts which are entitled, especially in such a Sahara, to critical commendation. The selection was not well adapted to Mr. Holliday's voice, but nevertheless he tried his best and sang like a true artist. It was a pity that Mr. H. H. Lightwood was so badly advised as to sing, in what was practically a drawing-room entertainment, a ridiculous and meaningless comic song from "The Contrabandista." The thing was entirely out of place, and of course was a failure. One lady amateur "faced the music," and giving her every credit for good intentions, she would perhaps have exercised a wise discretion in staying at home. Miss Stopani was a charming vocalist and capable actress; Mrs. A. G. Gordon is neither the one nor the other. This lady, doubtless the purest and best amateur contralto that has ever delighted a Hongkong audience, has not only lost her superb voice—she has also lost her art, or rather exchanged it for a music-hall throaty jingle that is absolutely painful to listen to. Mrs. Gordon last night tried to sing Pinsuti's "Charity" and Sullivan's "Looking Back;" we decline to criticise these exhibitions, but recommend the singer to rest for a year, unlearn all that she has been taught for the past eighteen months, and start afresh.

What shall we say about the professionals? Mr. Bellew is one more instance of how a man may be a most efficient actor and yet a wretchedly poor elocutionist. Judging from his admittedly lofty standpoint as an actor—and we doubt not that in his own line he is *facile princeps*—Mr. Bellew as a reciter is almost beneath criticism. His "Clarence's Dream" last night was feeble in the extreme, and his stilted, exaggerated and utterly soul-less rendering of Tom Hood's "Bridge of Sighs" was quite outside the pale of high-class criticism. Posing in a striking attitude in the middle of the stage may be all right in tragedy, comedy, or drama, but statuesque posturing is but a poor apology for lack of dramatic instinct and the graces of cultured elocution. Mr. Bellew is an accomplished comedy actor; but he requires a new voice and an entirely original method before he can aspire to take even second class rank in the Far East as a public reciter. There has been only one first-class man in this branch of dramatic art within living memory—Mr. J. M. Bellew, the father of the gentleman whose mediocre displays in Hongkong during the past week have caused us such unlooked-for disappointment.

Mrs. Potter, for a lady, is an admirable elocutionist. She has a rich and flexible voice, a speaking face, and a graceful appearance that always appeals to an English audience; but she has been indifferently taught. Of the finer graces of cultured elocution Mrs Potter has yet a lot to learn; her "Battery B" last night was not without merits, but it was certainly not noteworthy for any particular excellence; the "Danish Boy's Kiss" was a mere school-boy's jingle, unworthy of an *artiste* who claims to rank in the highest class. A great success was undoubtedly scored in what the reciter described as "a skit on New York society"—"The Devil in search of a Wife," and we heartily joined in the applause.

Mrs. Potter, we are inclined to believe, is a capable and at times an even brilliant comedy actress; and, with her pre-eminent personal advantages it will be strange if she does not make a great name in the dramatic world; but as a reciter she will never rank beyond the one-eyed man who was a king amongst the blind. Mr. Bellew is a scholarly and gentlemanly exponent of the dramatic art; he has made a name and fame in other lands as an actor of light and leading, and it is quite likely that his reputation has been in no way exaggerated. But we have formed our own opinion, and we are entitled to it. In "David Garrick" as *Alfred Evelyn* in "Money" *Young Marlow* in "She Stoops to

Conquer;" *Capt. Absolute* in "The Rivals;" *Orlando* in "As You like it;" as *Romeo*, and in similar characters, Mr. Bellew is possibly unrivalled, but in the higher ranges of Shakespereun tragedy he is simply discounted, and as a reciter, without the adventitious aids of stage effects, his appearance is simply a forlorn hope.

## "COUNT POPOFF" AS A POET.

We append the Count's poetical effusion—lost sight of amongst other papers for over six months—*verbatim et literatim* and without comment:—

FEMININI GENERIS.

Through many a land and clime a ranger
With toilsome steps I've held my way
A lonely unprotected stranger
To all the stranger's ills a prey.

While steering thus my course precarious
My fortune still has been to find
Men's hearts and dispositions various
But gentle woman ever kind.

Alive to every tender feeling
To deeds of mercy ever prone
The wounds of pain and sorrow healing
With soft compassion's sweetest tone.

No proud delay, no dark suspicion
Stints the free bounty of her heart
She turns not from my sad petition
But cheerful aid at once imparts.

Formed in Benevolence of Nature
Obliging, modest, gentle, mild,
Woman's the same endearing creature
In courtly town or savage wild.

When parched with thirst, by hunger wasted,
Her friendly hand refreshment gave
How sweet the coarsest food has tasted
What cordial in the simple wave.

Break down.

*Summa summarum—Grand Total.*

Woman's the Stranger's greatest blessing
From sultry China to the Pole.

POPOV.

*N.B.*—My poetical talents are limited, and form generally only short yet sweet subjects, as Love and Money.

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

ROME, May 6th.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies to-day, the motion by the Radical party in favour of the evacuation of Africa was rejected by a large majority.

WASHINGTON, May 6th.

The Grand Jury at New Orleans has refused to indict the men who were arrested in connection with the lynching of a number of Italians, giving as its reason for throwing out the indictment, that the jurymen before whom the murderers of the Chief Constable of New Orleans were tried, were equally divided in their opinion for and against acquitting the accused, and that some of them were suborned. The Grand Jury also add that the lynching was a spontaneous act of the people, and that it would be difficult to fix guilt upon any individuals.

NEW YORK, May 7th.

The Chilian Government have declined to accept the terms offered by a congress of the insurgent leaders for the restoration of peace.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to kill the leading members of the Chilian Ministry, a bomb having been thrown into the street in Valparaiso where the Ministers were assembled.

## SIR THOMAS WADE ON CHINA.

At a meeting of the Society of Arts on the 21st April a paper was read on China by Sir Thomas Wade, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. Sir A. D. Lyall presided, and briefly introduced the lecturer. Sir Thomas Wade's paper was as follows:—

You shall be spared the heroic, the semi-heroic, and even the earlier portion of the historic age, that is, from the days of Noah, say, to the days of Pisistratus; but I must ask leave to take you back for a moment to about B.C. 220, at which time the last of a long line, the ruler of the original Central State, a kingdom not more considerable in dimensions than one of the provinces of modern China proper, yet, in virtue of his divine commission as Son of Heaven, the accepted suzerain of the princes round him, was dethroned by one of these latter. The usurper, having possessed himself of the kingdom of the fallen sovereign, as well as of the fiefs of his fellow vassals, six in number, proclaimed himself *Hwang ti*, the august ruler. He upset their ritual, and he burned their books, although he had mercy upon the literature of divination and medicine. But he welded together, for the first time, in one block, some three-fourths of that we now call China Proper; and he built the Great Wall, or connected together various existing works of the same kind, for the purpose of excluding the Huns.

The collapse of Shih Hwang Ti's descendant, after twenty years, B.C. 207, is followed immediately by a general subdivision of his splendid inheritance, until the fragments unite again under the Han. Some four-fifths of modern Chinese know themselves by no other name than that of Men of Han. Its frontier troubles are never ending all the same. Tribute, we are told, was sent from the Antonines; which being interpreted means, most probably, that merchants brought their wares for sale from some Asiatic province of the Roman Empire, and this constitutes the earliest known intercourse between East and West.

On the demise of this Han dynasty in A.D. 220, succeeds a period as distinguished in romance as in history, that of the Three States or Kingdoms, one of which is but the wretched remains of the Han; all to be superseded, half a century later, by the Chin or Tsin, which starts at least as sovereign of the entire empire. This dynasty endures after a sort till the beginning of the Fifth Century, while side by side with it are to be noted sixteen or seventeen minor powers, not contemporaneous nor co-ordinate, many of them bearing outlandish names of Huns or Turks, who have paid tribute to China in earlier days, or who have intermarried with the families of her emperors. These, may be said, in general, to devour each other with tolerable expedition, until, on the confines of the fourth and fifth centuries, we come to the historical partition of China into two sets or empires, one north and the other south of the Great River.

The first dynasty of the latter, styled Sung, holding its court at Nanking, then Kien-kang, is followed in quick succession by four others. The former, founded by a native of what would now be called Inner Mongolia, the name of whose clan was Toba, came into life as the Wei. This fixed its head-quarters in Shan Si, at or near the modern Ta-t'ung Fu. I specially produce the name of Toba, as being that of the first barbarian, or say alien, imperial family, that established itself in China on a grand scale, and with a certain promise of stability; of minor barbarian trespassers there have been enough and to spare.

A fact specially to be remembered in the career of his dynasty is the inclusion among its subjects, towards the end of the Fifth Century, of the K'itan, a savage race, who were one day to run a course upon much the same lines as the Toba's own. Furious wars meantime were waged all through its term; third and fourth-rate rivals, Chinese and barbarians, sprouted and died, one might say, within its bounds; and the Northern Wei, as in contradistinction to its contemporaries south of the Great River, had never an easy time of it. Yet it outlived three of these Chinese contemporaries until it was subdivided into Eastern and Western. Then at last its name disappeared without honour, in the old way, and the Sui dynasty, in 581, once more collects the whole of China under one name. In 618, the last of the Tui abdicated in favour of a victorious general, the first emperor of the T'ang. Among the events which made the T'ang remarkable, there are two eminently noteworthy. One is the affirmation of the system of literary examinations—not its introduction; for examinations were of older date. The other incident, which in a country so moralised by Confucian traditions is scarcely credible, is the regency of the Empress Wu, one of the ladies of the harem of the great T'ai Tsung; she was taken to wife after he died by his son and successor, upon whose death, in 684, she imprisoned his heir, and usurping the supreme power, ruled with rigorous ruthlessness for some twenty years. She has given female regencies in China a disastrously bad name.

Before the T'ang were fairly laid in the dust, in 906, there had cropped up a thick growth of mushroom independencies, each at the lowest a principality, all scrambling for a share of the great estate; and on the heels of the glorious house there followed besides, in quick succession, a series of dynastic houses known to China as the Five Minor Dynasties, that were anything but glorious. Three of them were founded by Turks, or other foreigners, and all so absurdly shortlived, that one can hardly understand how they ever came to be rated as holding the commission of Heaven at all. The To-ba had towards the end of the fifth century accepted the allegiance of the K'i-tan, or Khi-tan, otherwise Khi-t'ai. To do justice to the doubtful aspirate in the second syllable of this latter variation of the name, western scholars came to write Khi-thai. Thence it drifted into Kathay or Cathay. In Chinese the name of this people reads Khi-tan, or Sie-tan; or in the north, Ch'i-tan. It was through the Khitan, probably when their country and Russia were overborne by the Mongol, that China first became known to the Russians. They still speak of the Chinese as the Kitaiski, while the Mongols call them Kitat. There had already been, at uncertain dates, divisions amongst them, and emigrants; but, pure or hybrid, they reappear under the T'ang, and so plague that house that, at the end of the seventh century, we find it entreating a Turki khan of might to co-operate with it against them. The khan's conditions are onerous. The T'ang get the better of them at first, in fair fight. Then follow negotiations, treachery, rupture, assassinations, until, as the safest policy, the emperor of the T'ang consents to recognise as khan of the Khi-tan the murderer of a khan who had just received investiture from the said emperor. For one of the recurring contradictions of this joyless narrative is the profession, and, to a certain extent, the reality, of feudal subordination to the Son of Heaven as suzerain, coincident revolts and wars notwithstanding. From the act of condescension just referred to, it is plain that the Khi-tan, originally eight tribes, of a far larger nationality, had separated themselves, and had adopted a federal constitution of republican or oligarchical character. One of the presidents, or archons, by name Yélü or Yélat Apaoki, whose forefathers, taking advantage of the difficulties of the expiring T'ang, had annexed much T'ang territory, had refused to vacate the presidentship when his triennial term of office expired, and so had brought the other seven confederate tribes down upon him. Unable for the time to hold his ground, about the end of the ninth century, he withdrew his tribe from the confederacy to the territory that had been taken from the Chinese, where he grew and prospered. As soon as he was strong enough, he absorbed the common domain of the seven rivals, and, in 916, assumed the title of *Kwang ti* as the first emperor of a dynasty which he styled Liao, after the fatherland of the race. By annexing the possessions of other tribes, and of Turki and Nü-chin, and more Chinese territory as well, the Liao had already acquired an estate far from contemptible when, in 936, the son of Apaoki was invited by a northern borderer of untraceable pedigree, some say a barbarian, who was ambitious of setting up as a head of a dynastic house, to suppress the second of the Five Minor Dynasties, in order that he might himself found the third. This aspirant, from whose hand, however, the prize was snatched away, had, during his short reign, repaid the Liao champion, on demand, for his king-making service, by the concession of a monstrous section of north-eastern China; and when in 951, the great Sung replaced the fifth and last of these ephemeral pigmies, the Liao had been for some years at home in Yen, the present district of Peking. The court of the Sung meanwhile was fixed, perforce, at Pien, the modern K'ai-fund-fu, on the south bank of the Yellow River.

As might have been anticipated, where there was so little of community of interest, there was no long continuance of friendly relations between the northern and southern courts. But the former, the Khiten or Liao, came gradually to pay, in a decline of manliness, the usual penalty of contact with a softening civilisation. The avengers were the Nü-chin, or Nü-chih. There are some half-dozen variations of their name. The rise of the Nü-chin, after their subjugation by the Liao, is not altogether dissimilar from that of the Liao themselves. The latter, although in their day of conquest they broke up the Nü-chin kingdom of P'eihai, had not succeeded in extending their authority over more than a portion of its people. Towards the end of the eleventh century arose a Nü-chin, by name Vangko, the brother of their hereditary chief, who had the genius to provide his people with an organisation, civil and military; and, in 1102, the energy of the Liao being already on the wane, this man was applied to by the then emperor of the Liao to put down a rebellion for him. He consented to lend his aid, and detached a Nü-chin warrior, Okuta by name, to do the work of the Liao; Okuta having seen through the weakness of the Liao, very shortly turned upon them on his own account. In 1115, he had got so far as to assert himself emperor of a distinct dynasty, which he dubbed the Kin (the Golden), and, in 1117, he demanded that this, the Kin, should be recognised by his late employers, the Liao. In 1118 his new dynasty was so recognised by the Sung, who were dying to expel the Liao from the north of China, no matter by what means; and expelled they came to be in 1124 by the Sung and the Kin, who, *ad hoc*, joined hands. At the instance of the Sung, the Nü-chin advanced against the Liao from the east. The Sung were to have made a corresponding movement on the west. But the Sung were slow, and, in a few words, the Nü-chin having once laid hands upon the Chinese dominions of the Liao, refused to surrender them to the Sung. In their dealings with the Sung their arrogance and rapacity exceeded all offence ever charged against the Liao, until, in 1127, we find them marching off homeward with two emperors of the Sung, father and son, who having submissively entered the camp of their enemy at his bidding, have been detained. The son, and brother of the captives, accepted in their default by their subjects as son of Heaven, flies south; his capital K'ai-fung-Fu, on the Yellow River, is abandoned, and the court of his discredited family, thenceforth distinguished in chronology as the Nan Sung, or Southern Sung, after more than one trial of a resting-place, finally halts at Hang-chau Fu, in Che-kiang, in 1129. But the old tale repeats itself. The civilised Goth is no match for the warlike Moor. As in the case of the Liao, and scores of other *ci-devant* barbarians, the acquirement of the graces of a gentle life proved to be, politically, not without its drawback. Subjects such as theirs could only be kept in hand, and enemies restrained, so long as the Kin were feared, and this they had ceased to be. Early in 1214 the Mongol, once their subject, and at the moment their confederate in war against other Tartars, had to be bribed, by the offer of a princess in marriage, to withdraw his demand of surrender of their northern capital itself. But though agreed to, in the summer his capital, Peking, is none the less invested by the same Mongols, and in 1215 they are in occupation of the city.

They were but a corps of the mightiest host that mankind had seen in movement. In 1206, if not earlier, the Tiémujin, whose head-quarters were at Carakorum, on the banks of a river flowing from Mongolia, through modern Siberian territory, into Lake Baikal, had been proclaimed Jenghis Khan. In his less prosperous days he heard a bird cry *tsingkis*, or something like it, and had accepted the circumstance of good omen. This Bruce-like legend is the Chinese explanation of his title, which, however, others say was assumed at the instance of the chiefs assembled, when he was first recognised as Khan, after important successes against his neighbours. *Kin wang*—the Kin dynasty is extinct. In the south, the Nan Sung found themselves as little advantaged by direction of their Mongol allies against the Nüchin Kin, as they had been by their appeal to the Kin, in 1118, to recover for them the lands appropriated by the Khi-tan Liao; who again had themselves been set up as Chinese proprietors. From the demise of the Kin, in 1235, we have war with the Mongol and peace with the Mongol, and rebels against the Nan Sung making terms with the Mongol. At last Kublai is left master of the field.

The Sung Dynasty, founded in 960, is held in name to have lasted 319 years, counting from first to last eighteen sovereigns. In 1265, the fourteenth of the line, dying without issue, was succeeded by a nephew and adopted son of middle age, but weak and debauched, who was entirely governed by an ambitious favourite, as debauched as himself, named Chia Ssu-tao. His confidence in this minister was at first unbounded, and Chia Ssu-tao, knowing how much his master loved pleasure and how little he liked business, in order to keep himself in office, continued to conceal the internal wounds of the empire from him; speaking peace when there was no peace. The Mongols who, as early as 1260, had formally constituted themselves, in the north, a Chinese dynasty by the title of Yüan, were all the while steadily absorbing the southern empire. In 1275 this feeble ruler died, and was canonised as Tu Tsung. He had left more sons than one, and Chia Ssu-tao, in spite of the opposition of all the rest of the administration, contrived to place the younger son, a child of four years old, upon the vacant throne, with the empress dowager as regent. The Yüan, who had at first desired not to extinguish the Sung, were beginning to feel that the whole would be better than the half. Negotiations therefore broke down, and Chia Ssu-tao, who was with the army, wrote to urge the empress dowager to take to her ships. She refused; but in the course of a few months, the execrated minister having been in the meantime murdered, to the satisfaction of everyone, the lady, as she found her armies beaten and her servants many of them changing sides, prepared herself to become even less than a vassal, and despatched a high officer to the Yüan general, already at the gates of her capital, with a tender, out-and-out, of her allegiance as a subject! Two of the princes of the family had been allowed by her to repair to different points of the coast, and the force accompanying them carried on the war against the Yüan in the south, and the elder prince, a lad of eleven, was declared Emperor in place of the child, who, with the Empress, was in the hands of Kublai. But the Yüan were too strong upon land, and the young Emperor, being compelled to put to sea, cruised wearily until the unhappy boy, tossed and terrified by storms, died, sick and worn out. And now, their Sovereign being no more, although there was still a third brother living, his Chinese adherents would most of them have gone off, every one to his own home, but for the spirited remonstrance of Lu Siu-Fu, a staunch patriot of the ancient texture. A force of 200,000 men—Chinese armies run rather on a Xerxes estimate—was still kept together, Chang Shih-chieh acting as generalissimo and high admiral. But notwithstanding the valour and freethought of this loyal adherent, in a campaign lasting some months, the Yüan continued to gain ground, and after a hard action fought off the coast, at no great distance from Hongkong, his losses were such that he was minded to carry off the Emperor, whom he had for some months kept afloat, to a safer station. But this move was stoutly opposed by Lu Siu-fu. Escape from the enemy's fleet seemed scarcely possible. Lu Siu-fu accordingly first of all, drove his own wife and children into the sea; then, accosting his Sovereign, he said, "The dishonour which befel the Emperor whose reign was Tê Yu (the infant brother carried away to Kublai Khan) was extreme. Such dishonour must not recur in the person of your Majesty." And he thereupon took the Imperial boy on his shoulders, and plunged into the waves with him. In our first war with China, 1839-42, we had experience of acts of devotion somewhat similar. Now the Sung The Sung were no more, and the Yüan gathered the Empire together once again as one; their capital in China being Khan Balik, the citadel of fortress of the Khan, the Cambalu of Marco Polo, within easy range of the site of modern Peking. By the substitution of the latter for their predecessors the claim of China to be an independent power was more nearly extinguished than ever before or since. But this second-rate position was not to last long, and for any temporary abatement of dignity China might sustain as the subject of an alien power, when the Sung left her helpless, the country may be said to have been for the moment compensated by the restoration of something like a strong government; a blessing to which it had been many years a stranger. Kublai, had not only reigned but governed, and had his heirs been of the same stuff, might even now be rulers of the State of which he had restored the integrity. The Mongols, after revolting from their Sovereign lords the Kin, or Nü-chin, were seen combined for the nonce with the Nan Sung, against the said Kin, and the Kin expelled—retreating, really, before the Mongols into the Nü-chin country north of Korea, from which they originally came, and from which, to the sorrow of the Ming, now about to replace the Mongolian, they are one day to return as Manchus. Meanwhile, the Emperor of the Nan Sung, relieved as he hoped of the Kin, has discovered, like the horse in the fable, that in his recourse to a too able auxiliary *il avait fait folle*. The Mongolians have at once set about saddling and bridling their imbecile ally. Still, powerful and ruthless as they were sceptre, as before observed, did not finally pass from the Chinese ruler until 1280; that is to say, that counting from the exit of the Kin in 1234, it cost the Mongolians over forty years of operations. And whatever their faults, it must be allowed that the fates, or, as the Chinese would say, an indignant heaven, were also against them. For between the years 1313 and 1333, no fewer than eight Soveigns had occupied, or claimed to occupy, the throne. In 1333, To-huan Timur, the last of this house that was still to rule in China, after some perilous plotting and counter plotting, in which he was played with as a shuttlecock, succeeded to the throne. He reigned twenty-eight years; a poor creature to begin with, and his stars shone darkly over him. His term had barely commenced when plagues, terrible in degree but not preternatural in character, flights of locusts, dearth fatal to millions, earthquakes, and inundations, began to agitate the minds of the Chinese, already ill-disposed towards an alien government which had been steadily losing caste.

I shall submit to you here a free translation of certain comments of a native historiographer upon the true significance of the portents so taken note of by the multitude. I shall, at the same time, beg you to observe his obligations to a memorial presented B.C. 140 by a celebrated minister of the Han dynasty to his Sovereign, who, at seventeen, was just commencing his reign "Showers of blood," says my historian, Tung Chung-shu, writing about 1630, "and showers of hair (or feathers), are things so unusual that they must be accounted supernatural. We are told by Tung Tzu (Tung Chung-shu) that when the Government (literally the State family) is straying from the right path, heaven will first visit it with calamities extraordinary, that it may be reproved. If it have not the sense to awaken to its duty, heaven will cause then to appear prodigies extraordinary, that it may be stricken with terror. If it still be without the sense to reform, and its demoralisation go so far that, although the ruler have before him this evidence of heaven's desire to put an end to the disorder of the state out of love for him, he, alas! making light of its visitations, and reposing in unconcern, fearing nothing, and regarding what he should consider warnings of high heaven as but trifles proper to the order of nature, inquires not of heaven by what means these evils may be averted; then, as day is piled on day, and month is linked to month, the wrath of heaven and the resentment of the people grow to be such, that, until he be no more, there will be no end of either. Ah! when heaven utters a warning, can it be that it shall say what is untrue?" Scarcely less noteworthy are the reflections of the first Emperor of the Ming upon the death of the last of the Yüan, him to whom the above warnings had been sent; and upon the proposition of certain of his Chinese ministers that Maitilipali, grandson of the Yüan, who had just been taken prisoner, should be immolated sacrificially. The capture of Maitilipali was an incident in the ever-recurring frontier trouble. On occasion, they even showed that they were equal to assumption of the offensive; the surest pledge of a nation's independence; and thus it came that the young prince of the Yüan fell into their hands. In the third year of Hung Wu, the first reign of the Ming, 1371, a Chinese force moving upon a city held by the Mongols beyond the Great Wall, learned, from some prisoners taken *en route*, that Tohuan Timur was just dead, and, pushing on, captured nearly the whole Mongolian court; the heir of Tohuan Timur alone escaping. The seals of state, and other articles forming part of the Imperial regalia of the Sung, which had become the prize of the Mongols in 1279, were now recaptured by the Chinese. A few weeks after the prisoners arrived at the capital, and among them was Maitilipali, the young Mongolian prince whose sacrifice had been desired by the Emperor's ministers. He asked his advisers whether when the heroic dynasty of the Yin, otherwise the Shang, was overthrown (B.C. 1122), Wu Wang, its destroyer and successor, had done this thing? The ministers could not say. Said the Emperor, "It was true that in ancient times this bloody rite, performance of which his ministers were recommending, did exist, but that he could not bring himself to give effect to it. It would suffice if the Prince Maitilipali were brought before him in his ordinary Tartar costume, and that, when a Chinese dress had been substituted for it, he should then return thanks for the favour shown him; in other words, do homage as a servant." But I must close. The story of the Ming, and of their Manchu successors, the Ts'ing, now reigning, even if summarised, would carry me far beyond the bounds of time assigned me.

Professor Douglas, after compliments to Sir Thomas Wade on his interesting and able sketch of the history of China, said there was one part which impressed him very much, and that was that, although there had been constant overthrowing of Empires and upsetting of dynasties in China, yet these great convulsions had been accomplished with the least possible derangement of the administrative machinery, and the least possible discomfort to the natives of the country. Disturbances and revolutions, which would leave a country in Europe the victim of bloodshed and horrors for centuries, seemed to pass off in China within a very short period. The real reason of this, he thought, was that the Chinese had no personal loyalty to the Emperor. They knew him simply as an abstraction. It was very remarkable to see on a change of dynasty how very slight the changes were in the *personnel* of the administration of the Provinces. Mandarins holding the highest to the lowest positions transferred their services to the new incomer. Men may come and men may go, but China goes on for ever. Although, as they had just been told, the Tobas, Mongolians, Manchus, and other aliens had at various times occupied the throne of China, they had been treated by the body of the Empire as almost legitimate Sovereigns. He thought that if a European conqueror were to make himself master of China, the Chinese would submit to him as readily as they done to the Manchus, Mongols, and Turks.

The Chairman, in a few appropriate observations, tendered the thanks of the meeting to the lecturer for his paper.

Sir Thomas Wade briefly acknowledged the compliment, and said he should like to make one remark in reference to what Professor Douglas had said as regards the facility with which the Chinese accept a new rule. He (Sir Thomas) should not admit that the order of Chinese history had proceeded with quite so tranquil a flow as Professor Douglas had implied. There had been no change of dynasty, in part or whole, without a fearful expenditure of bloodshed. What he (Sir Thomas) considered to be the secret of the continuity, so to speak, of Chinese Administration was that the newcomer had not introduced new ideas. The Mongolians, although they were barbarians, became civilised and followers of Confucius. Both the Mongols and the Manchus prepared for the conquest of China by a long study of Chinese literature, and changed hardly anything. He differed also with Professor Douglas in his remarks as regards the change which would be in store for China in the event of her conquest by a foreign Power, for the foreign Power would immediately introduce new ways, which would completely upset the Confucian organisation. The grand secret of the stability of the country and the continuance of its rule is the homogeneity of its education, and the centre principle of that education which is obedience. If to-morrow a foreign Power was to conquer China, or a number of foreign Powers, it would immediately have forced upon it a Christian civilisation, which, in accordance with our profession, we must admit would be very advantageous, but which would result in the utter destruction of the existing order of things. From that day she would cease to be China, and would become nothing but mere portions of territory, subject to this or that Power, without the vestige of her former civilisation.

Professor Douglas said he agreed with Sir Thomas, and desired to modify the views he had expressed. What he meant to say was that they had such an extraordinary power of absorbing foreign bodies that went into the country that they really appeared to go on unmoved by the contact of outside Powers.

THE great value of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites in Wasting Diseases is shown by the accompanying statement from D. C. Freeman, Sydney, Aust.:—"Having been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me great pleasure to testify that the above medicine has given me great relief, and cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition I would say that it is very pleasant to take." Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Ltd.), agents in Hongkong and China.—[*Advt.*

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

22nd May, 1891.—At 4 p.m.

| STATION. | Barometer reduced to sea level and 32° Fahr. | Temperature. | Humidity. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | Weather. | Rain last 24 hours. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vladivostock | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tokio | 29.96 | ... | ... | S | 3 | ... | ... |
| Nagasaki | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shanghai | 29.72 | 70 | 70 | SE | 3 | c | ... |
| Foochow | 29.86 | 84 | 83 | N | 0 | c | ... |
| Amoy | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Aaping | 29.85 | 82 | ... | NW | 1 | c | ... |
| Swatow | 29.85 | 80 | ... | S | 0 | ... | ... |
| Hongkong | 29.79 | 77 | 87 | ESE | 1 | c | ... |
| Victoria Peak | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Canton | 29.81 | 79 | 82 | S | 1 | c | ... |
| Macao | 29.79 | 80 | 87 | SE | 1 | c | ... |
| Hoihow | 29.72 | 89 | ... | SE | 3 | b | ... |
| Haiphong | 29.76 | ... | 57 | SE | 1 | c | ... |
| Bolinao | 29.85 | 91 | 67 | NW | 2 | b | ... |
| Manila | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cape St. James | ..... | ... | ... | S | 2 | b | ... |

23rd May, 1891.—At 10 a.m.

| STATION. | Barometer reduced to sea level and 32° Fahr. | Temperature. | Humidity. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | Weather. | Rain last 24 hours. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vladivostock | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tokyo | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nagasaki | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shanghai | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Foochow | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Amoy | 29.98 | 72 | 90 | SSE | 2 | c | 0.06 |
| Aaping | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Swatow | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hongkong | 29.93 | 73 | 95 | ... | 0 | c | 0.50 |
| Victoria Peak | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Canton | 29.91 | 72 | 91 | SE | 1 | c | ... |
| Macao | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hoihow | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Haiphong | 29.76 | 88 | 82 | SE | 2 | b | ... |
| Bolinao | 29.92 | 90 | 60 | SE | 2 | b | ... |
| Manila | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cape St. James | ..... | ... | ... | S | 2 | b | ... |

The barometer is rising. Gradients moderate for south-east winds. Weather cloudy; warm and wet with thunderstorms. (Issued at 10.15 a.m.)

1—Barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths. 2—Temperature in the shade in degrees, Fahrenheit. 3—Humidity in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100. 4—Direction of the wind to two points. 5—Force of the wind according to Beaufort scale. 6—State of the weather, *b* Blue sky, *c* Detached clouds, *d* Drizzling rain, *f* Fog, *g* Gloomy, *h* Hail, *l* Lightning, *o* Overcast, *p* Passing showers, *q* Squally, *r* Rain, *s* Snow, *t* Thunder, *v* Visibility, *w* Dew wet). 7—Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

W. DOSSING,
Hongkong Observatory, 23rd May, 1891.

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Falconer & Co.'s Register.

| To-day. | |
|---|---|
| Barometer—9 a.m. | 29.92 |
| Barometer—2 p.m. | 29.83 |
| Barometer—4 p.m. | ... |
| Thermometer—9 a.m. | 76 |
| Thermometer—1 p.m. | 78 |
| Thermometer—4 p.m. | ... |
| Thermometer—9 a.m. (Wet bulb) | 74 |
| Thermometer—1 p.m. (do) | 78 |
| Thermometer—4 p.m. (do) | ... |
| Thermometer—Maximum | 78 |
| Thermometer—Minimum (over night) | 76 |





QUEEN'S ROAD AND DUDDELL STREET.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LD.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LD.

QUEEN'S ROAD AND DUDDELL STREET.


## Intimations.

## To-day's Advertisements.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

A LIMITED number of Copies in Four Volumes of the ORDINANCES of the Colony complete to the end of 1887 can be obtained for Twenty-five Dollars, the set on written application to the REFERENCE CLERK, Colonial Secretary's Office.

By Command,

W. M. DEANE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 23rd May 1891. [764

NOTICE.

THE MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL will be OPENED on the 1st of June.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1891. [763

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

IN consequence of forthcoming matches there was no competition TO-DAY, the 23rd inst., but the range was open for practice. Members of the team are requested to obtain as much practice as possible before the day of the match, which will probably be THURSDAY, the 28th inst. The following members have been selected to represent the Association:—Messrs. Ford, Robinson and Wordin; Lt. Grant and Col. Sergeants Boyd and Mack of the 1st A. & S. Highlanders; P.C. McClennan, P.C. Watson, and Sergt. Robertson of the Police; and Lt. Lloyd, R.E.

FRANK COLLINS,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd May 1891. [65

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"FOKIEN,"

Captain Davis, will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1891 [761

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN," FROM LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before noon, on MONDAY, the 25th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th instant, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 30th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1891. [14

TO LET.

HOUSES at the Peak, and at BELILIOS TERRACE.

ROOM and SHOP in BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Queen's Road.

GODOWNS in Duddell Street.

Apply to

BELILIOS & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1891. [762

## For Sale.

NOW READY.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" FOR 1891.

THIS Valuable Work, with many NEW ADDITIONS and IMPROVEMENTS, - IS NOW READY.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

Orders for Copies of THE "HONGKONG DIRECTORY" may be sent to the following Agents:—

HONGKONG...Mr. W. Brewer.
" ...Messrs. F. Blackhead & Co.
" ...Messrs. Heuermann, Herbst & Co.
" ...Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.
" ...Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
" ...The Hongkong Trading Co., Ltd.
" ...Mun Yü Tong, Hollywood Road.
MACAO.....Messrs. A. A. de Mello & Co.
AMOY and FORMOSA... Mr. N. Moalle.
FOOCHOW ...Mr. H. W. Churchill.
SHANGHAI & NORTHERN PORTS Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Shanghai.
JAPAN..... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Yokohama.
BANGKOK ...Rev. S. J. Smith.
SINGAPORE...Messrs. Sayle & Co., Limited.
PARIS and LONDON ... Messrs. Amédée Prince & Co.

or to

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" Office,
Pedder's Hill,
Hongkong, January 19th, 1891.

# Auctions.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following Particulars of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on

TUESDAY,
the 26th day of May, 1891, at 4 P.M., are published for general information.
By Command,
W. M. DEANE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 9th May, 1891. [749

Particulars of the Public Auction Sale, to be held on Tuesday, the 26th day of May, 1891, at 4 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 999 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

| No. of Sale. | Registry No. | Locality. | Contents in Squarefeet. | Annual Rt. per acre | Upset price per acre. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | $ | $ |
| 1 | Quarry Bay Marine Lot No. 2 | Shaukiwan Road..... | Approximate area.... 390,000 | 100 | 1,100 |

# Consignees.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, LIVERPOOL AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship "PAKLING" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns, of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon, on the 27th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th instant, at 4 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 27th inst. will be subject to rent.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 p.m., to-day.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May 1891 [750

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "MORAY,"
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 25th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1891. [708

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship "GAELIC."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1891. [2

# Notices of Firms.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

CHINA AND JAPAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS in Hongkong and China for the above Line.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1891. [738

## W. S. MARTEN,

*ARTISTIC DECORATOR,*
2, DUDDELL STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1890. 32

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG DISPENSARY, on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., to Confirm the Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 14th inst.

T. H. TALBOT,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1891. [748

WANTED.

A POSITION as NURSERY GOVERNESS, or to take care of an invalid lady. Will travel if desired. Speak German, English and French. References.

Apply to
S.,
c/o *Hongkong Telegraph* Office.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1891. [707

# To be Let.

TO BE LET.

AN exceedingly comfortable and cool 6 ROOMED HOUSE.

Apply to
THE SECRETARY,
Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,
On favourable terms, with Immediate Possession.

EIGHT HOUSES at "Mountain View," Peak District, near Plunkett's Gap. If sold, part of the Purchase money can remain on Mortgage.

Apply to
JOHN A. JUPP.
38 & 40, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong, 20th May, 1891. [36

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO LET,
KNUTSFORD TERRACE,
KOWLOON.

HOUSES with 5 ROOMS, including Bathrooms. Tennis Courts. Good view and Healthy situation. Rent and Taxes $32, a month.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1891 [482

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession.

No. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL.

OFFICES—above Messrs. Douglas, Lapraik & Co.'s Premises.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ld.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1890. [49

TO LET.

TOGETHER or subdivided from 1st June next, HOUSE No. 5, Chancery Lane with 10 Rooms and Bath Rooms. Two separate entrances.

Apply to
J. M. V. DE FIGUEIREDO,
No. 5, Caine Road.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1891. [665

TO LET.

NOS. 9, 11, & 13, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

HOUSE in Pokfoolum Road, "Nullah Side."
ROOMS in College Chambers
No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
OFFICES and CHAMBERS in Connaught House, Queen's Road Central.
OFFICES in Victoria Buildings.
No. 2, PEDDER'S HILL.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1891. [19

TO LET.

NOS. 25 & 27, ELGIN STREET, behind the Old Union Church.

Apply to
ACHEE & Co.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1891. [40

TO LET.

BAHAR LODGE, THE PEAK.

R. B. LOT No. 59.

THIS desirable residence with Gas laid on to be Let Furnished or Unfurnished.

Apply to
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1891. [710

# Hotels.

THE MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

A SELECT FAMILY and RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, situated 1,400 feet above the sea level, commanding on the one side a magnificent view of the Harbour with the Mainland in the distance, and on the other of hills and mountains, with the sea beyond dotted with islands as far as the eye can reach, surrounded by extensive promenades and pleasure grounds, including three good Tennis Courts. The Mount Promenade alone is nearly an acre in extent, and the Flagstaff in its centre can be seen from a great distance in every direction.

The Hotel is replete with every accommodation for Families and Gentlemen.

The Manager, Mr. ROBERT ISHERWOOD, will be assisted by an Efficient Lady Staff, and the Hotel will be conducted upon the best English system. The accommodation comprises a spacious Dining Hall, Private Dining Rooms, Drawing, Reading, Smoking, Grill, Billiard, and Private Sitting Rooms, with Fifty-four Bedrooms each provided with separate Bath-room and every convenience.

Tramway Tickets will be supplied to Visitors at Reduced Rates.

The Hotel will Open on or about the 1st of June.

For terms apply to the Secretary at the Company's Office, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1891. [674

BAY VIEW HOTEL,

MR. OSBORNE begs to announce that this convenient half-way House on Shau-ki-wan Road is now open.

The HOTEL commands a beautiful View, and is situated in a cool and breezy spot.

There is a convenient landing jetty opposite the Hotel for launches.

The best Brands of WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., always on Stock. MEALS can be served at any hour. Prompt attendance.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1891. [726

THE BOA VISTA.

BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.

THIS House, situated on the sea shore in one of the best and healthiest parts of Macao, and commanding an admirable view facing the South, was OPENED as a HOTEL on the 1st July.

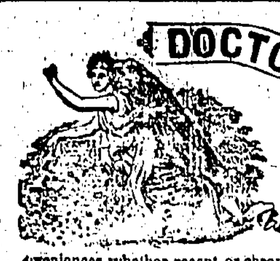
Every comfort will be provided for visitors, with excellent cuisine and choice Wines.

Hot, Cold, Shower and Sea Water Baths. Large and well Ventilated Dining, Billiard, and Reading Rooms, and well supplied Bar.

A small dairy is attached to the premises.

MRS. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS,
Proprietress. [34

# Intimations.



DOCTOR CLERTAN'S SANDAL PEARLS

*SANDAL PEARLS*

which are highly approved by the parisian Academy of Medicine, contain the pure essence of Sandal, enclosed in a thin transparent gelatine envelope which is perfectly soluble and digestive. They possess a proved efficacy in cases of inflammation, Scaldings, catarrhs and contagious discharges, Dr Clertan's Sandal pearls cure all these inconveniences whether recent or chronic, in two or three days, without leaving any ill effects. They have no odour, nor do they in any way affect the digestive organs, which so frequently occurs with all similar preparations.

Every bottle, is genuine, bears Dr CLERTAN'S signature.

See that the label on each bottle bears the address, 19, rue Jacob, Paris. Sold by all chemist.

Agents in Hongkong :—
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, Ltd.

UNIUM WINE OF LABARRAQUE

unique preparation of this kind, approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, is the condensation of all the active principles of the Cinchona Bark. « *A few grammes of the Quinium produce the same effect as several kilos of Cinchona.* »

(ROBIQUET, Professor at the School of Pharmacy of Paris.)

« *I sought for a long time a powerful tonic, I have found it in your Quinium which I consider as the restorative par excellence of weakened constitutions.* »

DR CABARET.

« The Quinium Wine of Labarraque *is the most useful complement of Quinine in the treatment of fevers. Its effects are particularly remarkable in old fevers and in palludial cachexia.* »

Prof BOUCHARDAT.

In nearly all the Pharmacies.
Manufacturer L. Frere, 19, rue Jacob, Paris

Agents in Hongkong :—
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ld.
DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, Ld.

BELLOC'S CHARCOAL
POWDER AND LOZENGES
*Approved by the Imperial Academy of Medicine of Paris*




It is especially to its eminently absorbent, antiseptic and antiputride properties that *Belloc's Charcoal* owes its great efficacy. It is specially recommended for the following affections.

| | |
|---|---|
| GASTRALGIA | CONSTIPATION |
| DYSPEPSIA | COLICS |
| PYROSIS | DIARRHŒA |
| ACIDITY | DYSENTERY |
| | CHOLERINE |

DIFFICULT DIGESTION
CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH

*Detailed instructions accompany each bottle of powder and box of lozenges.*

Agents in Hongkong :—
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ld.
DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, Ld.

SECRET

diseases, impotence, are safely cured. Treatment by letter after receipt of an amplified report, accompanied with postage stamps for answer, to address :

OFFICE SANITAS
57, Boulevard de Strasbourg
PARIS.



*Some Children Growing Too Fast*

become listless, fretful, without energy, thin and weak. But you can fortify them and build them up, by the use of

SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
Of Lime and Soda.

They will take it readily, for it is almost as palatable as milk, and three times as efficacious as plain Oil. And it should be remembered that AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE OF COUGHS OR COLDS, IN BOTH THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UNEQUALLED. *A cold authoritatively suffered,* Sold by all Chemists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, LIMITED,
47 FARRINGDON ST., LONDON, E.C.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co. (LIMITED).

Hongkong, 10th December 1888

Dr. Knorr's
ANTIPYRINE.
*(Dose for Adults 15 to 35 grains troy.)*

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also he very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations!

Hongkong, 29th May, 1889. [424

NOTICE.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 20th June 1888 [4

SIEN TING,
SURGEON DENTIST,
*No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.*
TERMS VERY MODERATE,
Consultation free.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1891. [448

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS),
HAS REMOVED
TO
THE MARINE HOUSE,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
(next to the Telegraph Companies).

CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1891. [395

NOTICE.

GRIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS 1, Ice House Road are suitably lighted to produce all styles of Portraiture in any weather.

CABINETS from $6 a dozen.
CARTES DE VISITE from $3 a dozen.
LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black & White.
IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c.
NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the Coast Ports are always ready.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1890. [28

# NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1885. [15

STAMPS.

USED POSTAGE and CONSULAR STAMPS from China, Japan, Hongkong, Macao, the Philippines, Siam, &c., &c., bought at high rates. State values and quantities when sending.

A. TERRAZ,
Haiphong.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1891. [664

THE SHAMEEN HOTEL

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the 'River Steamer Wharves,' is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.

A. F. DO ROZARIO,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1890. [1047

J. & R. HARVEY & Co.,
DUNDASHILL DISTILLERY, GLASGOW.
Established 1770.

SCOTCH WHISKIES.
Finest Pure Malt Scotch Whisky.
O.H.M. Old Highland Malt Whisky.
F.O.S. Fine Old Scotch Whisky.
V.O.S. Very Old Scotch Whisky.

MESSRS. HARVEY & Co.'s Pure Malt Whiskies have for over fifty years commanded the largest sale in the English Market OF ANY WHISKY made in Scotland, and being thoroughly matured in Sherry Wood are very mild and mellow, and are confidently recommended where a Pure, Wholesome Spirit is desired.

*Over one million Gallons produced annually*

For Prices and Samples, apply to
G. RENNIE STEWART,
12, D'Aguilar Street, Hongkong.
Sole Agent for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [369

# Intimations.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

AS it is possible there may have been OMISSIONS in the distribution of CENSUS FORMS, any person who ought to have been served with a form but who has not received one, is requested to apply at the Registrar General's Office or Central Police Station, when the Omission will be rectified.

W. M. DEANE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1891. [759

NOTICE.

MONDAY next, the 25th instant, having been fixed for the celebration of Her Majesty's BIRTHDAY, the Officer Administering the Government, and Mrs. BARKER will hold a reception at Government House on that evening from 10 to 12 p.m. (Full dress).

Hongkong, 21st May, 1891. [755

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SECOND CALL of TWO POUNDS (£2) Sterling per Share is Payable at the temporary Offices of the Bank, No. 7, Praya, on or before 20th June, 1891.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WM. H. FORBES,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1891. [756

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875 the Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 25th instant, the day appointed in this colony for the celebration of the Anniversary of the BIRTHDAY of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen.

For the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA,
JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager, Hongkong.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
F. DE ROVIS,
Acting Chief Manager.

For the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED,
E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.

For the COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,
L. GLENAT,
Acting Agent.

FOR THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED, HONGKONG,
DE WESTLEY LAYTON,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1891. [745

NOTICE.

THE SHAMEEN HOTEL AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE OFFICE of the above named Company has been temporarily REMOVED to No. 5, PEDDER'S HILL, where all communications respecting the Company's business should be addressed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. FRASER-SMITH,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1891. [675

# For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY, Published at the Office of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, is the best and most complete work of the kind ever published in the FAR EAST. The Directory contains all the latest and most reliable information concerning China, Japan and all the other Countries in the East.

PRICE .....$3.00

To be obtained from all Booksellers in China and Japan.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1891.

NOW READY.

A SECOND EDITION OF THREE THOUSAND COPIES of

"THE LAW OF STORMS IN THE EASTERN SEAS,"

*(by W. Doberck, Director of Hongkong Observatory).*

THIS useful work has been re-written and greatly enlarged, and is illustrated by lithographs showing the courses of the typhoons of late years.

The pamphlet is issued at One Dollar, and may be obtained from

Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Hongkong,
" Lane, Crawford & Co. "
" G. Falconer & Co. "
" C. J. Gaupp & Co. "
" F. Blackhead & Co. "
" Heuermann, Herbst & Co. "
" More & Selmund. "
Mr. W. Brewer. "
The Hongkong Trading Co., Ld. "
Mr. M. F. da Silva, Canton. "
Messrs. de Mello & Co., Macao. "
Mr. N. Moalle, Amoy. "
Messrs. Hedge & Co., Foochow. "
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Shanghai. "
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Yokohama. "
Rev. S. J. Smith, Bangkok. "
Messrs. Sayle & Co., Ld., Singapore. "
Messrs. Amédée Prince & Co., Paris & London. "

or the

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.
Pedder's Hill,

Hongkong, 19th September, 1890.

NOW READY.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB RACE MEETING, 1891.

A Full Descriptive Report, in pamphlet form.

*Orders may be sent to the following Agents:—*
Mr. W. Brewer.
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.
Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

or to

The "Hongkong Telegraph" Office,
Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1891.

# For Sale.

FOR SALE.

A NEW HALF-DECKED "CUTTER,"
16 feet long, by 5 feet 9 inches beam and 3 feet draft. New Sails and Rigging, etc.

Apply to
W. P.,
c/o *Hongkong Telegraph* Office.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1891. [668

# INTIMATION.

F. Blackhead & Co.,
*SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,*
AND
*PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVY CONTRACTORS,*
AND
*GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,*
No. 11, Praya Central,
*(Opposite Pedder's Wharf).*

SOLE AGENTS
for
RAHTJEN'S
GENUINE COMPOSITION
FOR
THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manufactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.

SPECIALLY SELECTED,
EX. PRIME, PORK and BEEF in Barrels.
*Also*
AMERICAN PRIME SUGAR-CURED HAMS and BACON.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS.

CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hemmoor.

FLENSBURG STOCK BEER,
ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS' MACHINERY AND TOOLS,
EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
*ALWAYS IN STOCK*
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF
COALS
SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Hongkong, 25th March 1891. [112

FOR SALE.

THE Schooner "MONTIARA,"

Length.....75 feet.
Beam.....18 "
Depth of hold.....7½ "
Registered tonnage .....75 tons.

(Owing to recent alterations the carrying capacity of the *Montiara* has been increased to about 120 tons, dead weight.)

The *Montiara* was built in Singapore, and is most solidly constructed of teak throughout, with iron-wood frames. She has recently been thoroughly overhauled under experienced European superintendence, fastened throughout with 7 inch galvanized spikes, and newly re-coppered. She is lorcha-rigged with the best canvas sails. Draft of water 7 feet.

For further particulars apply to
R. FRASER-SMITH,
6, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1890. [33

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS,
(REGISTERED).

AN ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the Preservation of Wood, Walls, Ropes and Ship's Tackle. May be applied to Beams, Floors, Wainscoting, Wooden Ornaments, Eaves, Roofs, Wooden Sheds, Farmers' and Gardeners' Implements, Carts, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates, Bridges, Boats, and all Timber underground.

Effectually excludes all dampness from walls painted with it and entirely prevents the crumbling away and decay of both stone and bricks.

White ants do not touch wood painted with Carbolineum Avenarius.

Used during the last 14 years with the utmost success, as proved by numerous Testimonials from living authorities.

Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net, 70 cts 8 cents per lb.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHEELE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 16, Stanley Street.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1880. [44

JOHN AMBROSE CLARKE,
Teacher of Officers and Engineers,
No. 75, WYNDHAM STREET,
*Opposite Central Police Station.*

CANDIDATES prepared for the MARINE BOARD EXAMINATIONS.
Author of the "NEW NAVIGATION,"
And an "*Arithmetic*" for Engineers, $5.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1891. [246

JUST ARRIVED, FOR SALE.

THE New Stem Winder and Enameled Dial

WATERBURY WATCH.

SERIES J.—For Gentlemen, or large size.
SERIES L.—For Ladies', or small size.
Winds in less than a dozen turns;
$4.75 each. Jewelled, Dust-proof, Keyless, with all the latest improvements. A perfect and unrivalled timekeeper; reliable, durable and accurate, and also
SERIES E.—The "Good old favorite." The best form of the original Waterbury: offered at the reduced price of $3.70 each.

Orders from Out-ports to be accompanied by remittance for cost.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHIA,
Sole Agents in Japan, China, Corea, Hongkong & Macao.
No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1890 [189

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRASER-SMITH, No. 6, Pedder's Hill in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.